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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

# THE MORNING STAR.

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## The Morning Star.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

**Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.**

### OUTLINES.

Gen. Miles' departure for Porto Rico has again been deferred, until necessary preparations have been made. —— Three transports with troops and supplies left Charleston, S. C., yesterday for Porto Rico. —— Yellow fever cases among the troops at Santiago are numerous, but the disease is of a mild type. —— It is again denied that relations with Germany are strained. —— Blanco says he did not authorize the surrender of Santiago. ——Gen. Toral will be tried by court-martial. ——Cubans report the death of Gen. Garcia, but give no particulars except that he was shot; it is surmised that he was killed in an engagement with the Spanish troops from Holquin. —— Senator Pritchard narrowly escaped drowning while crossing a mountain stream in Western North Carolina. ——N. Y. markets: Money on call steady at 1½@2 per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling uplands 6¼c; flour moderately active and steady; wheat—spot easy, No. 2 red 82¾@83c; corn—spot steady, No. 2 39c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine quiet.

### WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 80 deg.; 8 P. M. 80 deg.; maximum, 92 deg.; minimum 78 deg.; mean, 85 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .08; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 5.48 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

High temperatures continued over the cotton belt, with moderate showers in the Mississippi valley and northeast portion of North Carolina. Light and scattered showers in several of the other districts. The weather is generally clear this morning. Newbern, N. C., reported a rainfall of 1.85 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm area which was central last evening over Lake Superior has moved to the St. Lawrence valley. It has been followed over the upper lake region, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys by a rapid rise in barometer, with a decided fall in temperature and clear weather in those sections. The barometer is highest in Minnesota. It is somewhat warmer to-night in the Southern districts and the Atlantic coast States, excepting in North Carolina and near the South Carolina coast, where it is slightly cooler. Light and scattered showers have occurred during the past twelve hours in the Middle and North Atlantic coast States, the Ohio valley, over the central Gulf and in Northern Texas. The weather continues cloudy in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio valley; elsewhere it is generally clear.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, except showers in eastern portion; cooler; northerly winds.

**Port Almanac---July 21,**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun Rises | 4.58 A. M. |
| Sun Sets | 7.13 P. M. |
| Day's Length | 14 H. 49 M. |
| High Water at Southport | 9.26 P. M. |
| High Water, Wilmington | 11.56 P. M. |

Don Carlos has received a hint to vacate Belgium and will move with his family to England. If the Don means business he ought to be somewhere in Spain.

By the surrender of Santiago we get 5,000 square miles of territory, and four ports, with one of the best harbors in the West Indies as a refuge for our ships and a base of operations.

It is said that Gen. Weyler keeps scrap books containing the notices that newspapers make of him. Some of those from American newspapers would make interesting reading for his posterity.

"Nibs," J. Pierpont Morgan's $3,000 bull dog, was foolish enough to get into a controversy with a neighbor's cat, and as a result of his indiscretion he is now forced to wear a glass eye.

A Santiago newspaper correspondent tells how Commodore Schley did something "as he sipped a glass of beer." Who ever heard of a man who knows how to do things as Schley does "sipping" beer?

It appears that Mr. Hooley, the bankrupt London promoter, gave the financial editor of the Pall Mall *Gazette* $5,000. But that wasn't bribery. He was simply buying the fellow, and doubtless paid full value for him.

The Populists of Georgia are accusing the Democratic administration of extravagance because it pays $30 a year for an electric fan for the Governor's Mansion. They think this is a good deal to pay for wind and intimate that they would have no use for fans if in charge of that establishment but would furnish the wind free.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is disposed to be a little absent-minded at times, although not absent-bodied. At the battle of San Juan, in the advance on Santiago, he was leading his men, and when it was getting hot and his men wavering under the fire, he shouted "Come on boys, the Yankees are weakening." Some of the "Yankees" laughed when Joe caught on to his lapsus linguæ, and said "Confound it, I meant the Spaniards." "Go for 'em, boys," and the boys went for 'em.

The paternal ancestor of Commodore Schley was Thomas Schley who came to this country from Germany in 1735, and was a school teacher by profession. The Commodore, by the way, is a pretty good sort of a teacher himself, and has a very effective way of giving his lessons.

A Kentucky dry goods house has failed for $250,000 with $40,000 assets. It was a desperate undertaking to run a dry goods concern in that State so extensively. Wet goods would not have been so risky.

Some of the newspapers are criticising General Shafter's cabled reports. He may not be an adept in phrasing reports, but he got Santiago all the same, and that's what he went for.

Unless we change the name of the Ladrones, "Island of thieves," we will have to colonize them with Republican statesmen to preserve the fitness of things.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. Cooper—Bagging and ties.
Mrs. Hans A. Kure—Hot weather.
Vollers & Hashagen—Are you white?

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Music school.

### PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. D. Black, of Fayetteville, was here yesterday.

— Rev. W. H. Townsend, of Scott's Hill, was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Miss. Julia Player, of Bannerman's, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Lamb.

—Mr. B. D. Wedenfeller, of Charlotte, spent last night in the city, the guest of The Orton,

— Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson came up from Ocean View beach yesterday morning and left for his home in Goldsboro.

— The STAR regrets to learn of the sickness of Mr. Jos. E. Bunting, head salesman at the dry goods store of Capt. A. D. Brown.

— Mrs. W. E. McLauchlin, of Shreveport, La., is spending some time in the city, the guest of relatives. She is accompanied by her son, Master Emmitt.

— Lieut Timberlake, Sergeant William Cross, Hospital Assistant Wm. Kingman and several others of the troops at Caswell came up to the city yesterday on a visit.

— Miss Willie Skinner, of Oxford, who has been the guest of the Misses Wootten, on Third street, the past several weeks, expects to leave for her home to-morrow.

— Miss Minnie Miller, a charming and talented young lady of Winston who spent the past two weeks on Ocean View beach, will leave this morning for her home, much to the regret of many admiring friends.

— Miss Gertrude M. Bagby, a talented and popular member of the faculty of the Wilmington High School, who has been at Chapel Hill the past several weeks attending the Summer school, is now the guest of Miss Eva May Miller, of Winston.

**He Threw a Knife.**

A prominent citizen complained to a STAR reporter yesterday of a very dangerous and inexcusable offence committed by a negro rough Tuesday on a street car coming from Hilton Park. The negro jumped upon the car and another negro knocked him off, whereupon the "rough" drew a large knife and hurled it at the negro who had interferred with his stolen ride on the car. The knife passed into the car and narrowly missed a small white child who was sitting near. Characters such as these should be promptly apprehended and severely dealt with.

**Sedgeley Hall Club Dance.**

Last night's dance at Sedgeley Hall club house was one of the most successful affairs ever given by that organization. The *Wilmington* carried down on its 7.15 trip quite a number of Wilmington's society people and all of them spent a delightful evening. The music for dancing was by an Italian band and the amusement lasted from 9 till 11 o'clock, when the last boat left.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circution of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

### THE CLARK-KILGO CASE.

**Rev. Mr. Tyer Returns From Durham. Trinity College Trustees Met Monday Night to Investigate.**

Rev. Andrew P. Tyer, of Grace Methodist Church, returned yesterday morning from Durham, where he attended a special session of the trustees of Trinity College, held Monday night. The purpose of the meeting was the investigation of the charges made by Judge Walter Clark against Dr. J. C. Kilgo, as president of Trinity College. Twenty-five members of the Board were present. The STAR is informed that Judge Clark appeared and the investigation was about to be opened when Judge Clark stated that he had no available evidence to sustain his charges against Dr. Kilgo, his evidence being private conversations and private letters.

He stated to the Board that he could produce evidence within thirty days and asked for a continuance for that length of time. The Board agreed to hear the case on August 30th, granting Judge Clark forty-two instead of thirty days, as asked. Judge Clark being a member of the Board was appointed to prosecute the case in behalf of the trustees, which he declined to do. Rev. G. A. Oglesby, of Durham, was appointed in his stead, and Judge Clark was asked by the Board to give the names of his informants to the prosecutor.

Depositions of a number of men from North and South Carolina in attendance to testify for the defence, were taken by a special commissioner. This was done in order that it might not be necessary for these gentlemen to appear in person August 30th.

Extensive improvements are being made on the college campus. Seventy odd teams are engaged with plows, scrapers, etc., levelling the west front of the grounds and grading off a knoll.

A friend who declines to let his name be given to the public, about three weeks ago, donated $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a fitting school building, which is now being erected in a beautiful grove on the campus.

A Woman's building has just been completed. It is perfectly arranged with all the modern improvements and conveniences such as electric lights, steam heat and water on all floors.

The 1898-'99 session will open September 7th. The prospects for large attendance were never better.

### FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOOL.

**Excursion to Carolina Beach Yesterday. Baptist Boys' Brigade.**

About 400 people went to Carolina Beach yesterday on the excursion given by the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church. The *Wilmington* made two trips, one at 9:15 A. M., and the other at 3 P. M., and both times had good sized crowds of Sunday School children and their parents and friends. Mr. Lee H. Battle, the superintendent of the school, was present and with the aid of Capt. Harper, looked after the comfort of the excursionists.

At the beach many of the excursionists indulged in surf bathing, while others were contented to drink in the refreshing sea breezes from the hotel and cottege piazzas.

The drills and manœuvers of the Baptist Boy's Brigade afforded much entertainment to the spectators. Capt. H. G. Whitney with about twenty of the boys went down on the 9.15 boat and several others followed later.

### ELDERS' AND DEACONS' INSTITUTE.

**At Red Springs July 29th to August 5th Inclusive.**

The Elders' and Deacons Institute will be held at Red Springs July 29th to August 5th inclusive. The STAR is indebted to Mr. Hector McLean, of Laurineburg, chairman of the institute committee, for a neatly printed little pamphlet giving a programme of the proceedings. A few of the speakers will be Rev. J. M. Rose, D. D., Mr. M. L. Morgan, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Rev. D. N. McLaughlin, Rev. T. R. English, D. D., Mr. Geo. Warburton, Rev. M. D. McNeill, Rev. H. Craig, Judge McIver, Rev. W. B. Arrowood, Mr. J. M. McIver, Rev. A. J. McKelway, Rev. C. H. Dobbs, Jr., Mr. A. F. Patterson, Revs. R. W. Alexander, J. S. Black, H. T. Graham and P. R. Law, Messrs. C. H. Cox and R. M. Prior.

**Excursion to Alderman's Bluff.**

Those who go on the excursion to Alderman's Bluff to-morrow may expect a very pleasant time. There will be music all day by an Italian band and other sources of pleasure. The steamer *Frank Sessoms* will leave her wharf at the foot of Chesnut street at 7 A. M., and will leave the Bluff in return at 5 P. M. Those composing the committee are Allison Alderman, John Zibelin, Allie Drew, D. J. Corbett, R. P. Paddison and D. J. Black.

**Heptasophs.**

Deputy Supreme Archon K. W. Jewell, assisted by Deputy Inspector General S. B. Northrop, installed the following officers of Jewell Conclave, No. 3, Heptasophs or Seven Wise Men, last night:

W. C.—S. B. Northrop.
E. A.—J. S. Sneeden.
W. P.—C. W. Suggs.
I. G.—E. R. Ellis.
Prelate—E. J. Grimsley.
W.—A. Swain.
S.—A. Branch.

### QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

**For Wilmington District Convenes in Whiteville To-day---Some of the Delegates.**

Delegates from Wilmington Methodist Churches to the Wilmington District Quarterly Conference, which convenes at Whiteville to-day, will leave this morning, carrying with them reports of the work of their churches during the past quarter. Rev. R. C. Beaman, the Presiding Elder, and delegates to the District Sunday School Conference went up Tuesday, that body having met yesterday. Grace Sunday School was represented by Col. Roger Moore, Mrs. W. W. Hodges, Mrs. J. F. Garrell and Mrs. Corbett.

The names of delegates and alternates from Grace, Fifth Street, Bladen Street and Market Street Churches were published in yesterday's STAR. It is expected that the representation from the churches of the district will be large. All the Wilmington churches will report progress along general lines of church work. The protracted illness of Rev. Mr. Beaman, Presiding Elder, interfered to some extent with some especial work. It had been hoped that the Board of Stewards of Grace Church would be able to report material progress in the matter of the sale of the present parsonage, corner Second and Walnut streets and the erection of the new parsonage adjacent to the church. These matters, however, they expect to have well under way by the next conference.

### ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS

**Will Be Invited to Come to Wilmington Tuesday, August 16th.**

A meeting of the sub-committees appointed by the general committee of Odd Fellows, which is making arrangements for the annual visit of the children at the Odd Fellows' Orphans Home at Goldsboro to Wilmington and seaside resorts, was held last night in Odd Fellows' hall. Mr. M. W. Jacobi presided, and Mr. T. G. Evans kept record of the proceedings. It was decided to invite the orphans here on Tuesday, August 16th.

They will arrive with the superintendent of the Home, D. A. Coble, and his three assistants, on the 9.30 train. At 10 o'clock they will be taken to Wrightsville beach to stay until 6 P. M. Wednesday, when they will return to the city, remaining here until Friday, when they will leave for home.

It is possible that the orphans will be given an excursion to Carolina Beach on Thursday, but this has not been finally settled.

### TWO WARRANTS ISSUED.

**Kiah Bonham Before Mayor Wright Yesterday—Charge Disorderly Conduct.**

Yesterday, in the Mayor's Court, Kiah Bonham was tried before Mayor Wright on the charge of disorderly conduct. The offence was claimed by the prosecution to have been committed July 7th, the occasion having been a quarrel between Bonham and John Piver. The charge had been made that Chief of Police Melton wilfully failed to arrest either of them while in the act of creating the disturbance.

Bonham was arrested within a day or two after the offence, and his trial set for Wednesday of last week. However, at the request of Marsden Bellamy, Esq., attorney for the defendant, the trial was postponed until yesterday. The hearing yesterday resulted in the dismissal of the case.

Parties interested in the prosecution complained at the action of the court, and a new warrant was issued and the case re-opened. However, before the new trial was entered upon, the warrant was withdrawn and the complainant paid the costs.

**Detained In Raleigh.**

Secretary T. C. Diggs, of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A., received a letter from Mr. W. M. Lewis, State Secretary, in which he stated that he could not be in Wilmington for some time to come. It will be remembered that an announcement was made in the STAR a few days ago that he would be here the last of this week in the interest of the work among the troops. Mr. Lewis writes Secretary Diggs that he came to Raleigh and found Secretary Van Horn, of the Y. M. C. A., army tent there, quite ill and that he had to take charge in his stead, and he will have to continue there until he can secure some one to take his place. As soon as he does he will come at once to Wilmington.

**Cornell Students Here.**

A party of students from Cornell University are in this vicinity gathering fossils for that institution. They came from New York in a forty-foot naphtha launch, which they left at Newbern a few days ago. Three of them came on to this section, and the other two have gone for a tour of Alabama and adjacent States. Both parties camp out and "rough it" in regular outing style. The students in this vicinity expect to go to Elizabeth City to day or to-morrow. Cornell University appropriates $400 each year for a tour of this character for certain classes of the students.

**Death of Mrs. Julia W. Skipper.**

Mrs. Julia W. Skipper died yesterday at 1.30 P. M., at her home, corner of Sixth and Swann streets. She was sixty-eight years of age and leaves a family to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, thence to Oakdale cemetery.

## WAS CUT-AND-DRIED.

### Proceedings of the Republican State Convention Assembled In Raleigh.

### GOV. RUSSELL WAS PRESENT.

**Convention Composed Almost Entirely of Officeholders—About Half Negroes. Little Enthusiasm—The Resolutions Adopted.**

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—The Republican State Convention met today at noon. Gov. Russell entered the hall and took a seat with the Sixth district delegates and was greeted with applause.

Chairman Holton addressed the convention, dwelling on "Democratic election frauds." Hyman read the call for the convention.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Spence, Blackburn, J. F. Dodson, W. E. Clarke, J. T. Thorburn, B. N. Bridgers, R. B. Russell, Geo. Patterson and C. J. Harris, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

It was 4 o'clock, however, when the convention reassembled and the credentials committee reported. The counties of Cherokee, Macon, Stanly, Pender and Transylvania were unrepresented. It was recommended that the Slocum faction take the seats of the Waddill crowd from Cumberland, and that both factions from Union be seated. The report of the committee was rushed through. There was a bitter fight between the Waddill and Slocum factions before the committee.

Linney was re-elected permanent chairman. In his speech on taking the chair, he praised McKinley, Hawaiian annexation and the administration, and abused the Democrats. J. C. Dancy was made permanent secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of C. M. Bernard, H. E. Hagen, O. J. Spears, J. G. Eaton, J. C. Dancy, J. C. Ray, Richmond Pearson.

The State Executive Committee is as follows: From districts, W. B. Clark, C. T. Bailey, J. A. Norwood, J. W. Mullen, J. W. Long, C. G. Bailey, T. S. Rollins; from the State at large, G. H. White, E. C. Duncan, H. S. Harkins, J. C. Dancy, Tyre Glenn, A. A. Middleton. Holton was re-elected chairman.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock P. M.

The convention is composed almost entirely of officeholders; about half negroes. Linney's speech fell flat. So far there is no enthusiasm.

**Evening Session.**

John C. Dancy spoke. He declared the State administration economical and honest.

Richmond Pearson read the platform. The resolutions affirm the St. Louis platform, endorse McKinley's administration, condemn the unjust, partisan, hypocritical civil service of Grover Cleveland, strongly commend Senator Pritchard, saying, "Elected by votes representing conflicting financial views, he has so acted as to command the respect of all honorable men, never faltering in devotion to the Republican party, and also meeting all reasonable expectations of his Populist supporters;" thanks Holton and Hyams, and referring to State matters, says: "We commend the State administration because the finances have been wisely, economically and honestly administered; laws have been ably, fairly and impartially administered, and the rights of life and property secured thereunder; these marked signs of progress in all the material conditions of the State exhibiting a return of prosperity. We believe that the men who broke the chains of Democracy in 1894 and restored to the people the right of local self-government and honest elections will stand together in the coming contest for preservation of these rights which assure to our State a truly Republican form of government. The joint administration of our local and county affairs by the Republican and Populist parties has met the expectations of the men who elected them and the financial conduct of the affairs of the counties has been honest, economical and deserves our highest praise. We favor an amendment to the State constitution embodying the provisions of our present election laws, which will guarantee to every citizen of the State the right to cast one free ballot and have that ballot counted as cast.

Dealing with the nominations for judges and solicitors, it says these should be left to the State committee. Endorses the Dingley bill and war measures and McKinley's vigorous prosecution of the war.

The platform was adopted without debate.

Congressman White spoke. He alone mentioned Russell's name, and some negroes applauded.

The convention adjourned at 9 15.

All the proceedings were cut and dried. There was no enthusiasm. Only five speeches were made; all poor. All the delegates declare the State plank satisfactory and all differences now healed.

**Excursion from Concord.**

Messrs. J. Thomas Leonard, of Lexington, and Luther Darr, of Salisbury, will run an excursion from Concord to Wilmington on Thursday, Aug. 11. A very low rate has been offered and all indications point to the largest crowd that ever visited Wilmington from the Western part of the State.

### LOCAL DOTS.

— A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of Harry Davis, colored, to Lucy A. Walker, colored.

— A license has been issued for the marriage of Mr. William Gregerson to Miss Margaret Murray, both of this city.

— The hop given by the Seashore hotel, Ocean View, last evening, was quite a success, one of the largest crowds of the season being in attendance.

— Rev. B. E. Wallace, former pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, will conduct the prayer meeting service at the First Baptist Church to-night.

— The Atlantic Yacht Club, on Ocean View beach, will give its regular weekly hop on Friday night. A good time is in store for the clubmen and their guests.

— Purser B. F. Swann, of the steamer *Wilmington*, has recently donned a Hanover Seaside Club cap, with the word "Purser" handsomely worked on the crown.

— The Wilmington juniors are making preliminaries for a game of base ball with the junior team of Goldsboro. The game will be played in Goldsboro, if at all.

— The steamer *Wilmington* will leave Carolina Beach to-night at 11 o'clock instead of 8.30 as usual. This is for the benefit of those who wish to go down to the dance at Hanover Seaside Club.

— The weather has been exceedingly hot for the last several days. Monday the thermometer showed 94 degrees of heat; Friday 95 degrees, and yesterday the mercury went up to 92 at the highest.

— An excursion from Conway, managed by Messrs. Howell and King, will arrive here at 10 o'clock this morning and go through to Wrightsville beach. The train will leave in return at 7 o'clock to night.

—The *Telegraph Age* of July 16th contains an excellent half-tone picture of Mr. W. F. Williams, superintendent of telegraph of the Seaboard Air Line. The cut is accompanied by a short sketch giving the history of this highly successful gentleman.

— Policeman C. H. Gilbert arrested a party yesterday on the charge of keeping a dog in his yard without paying the $1.00 tax and procuring a tag for it. The case will be tried before Mayor Wright to-day. The fine provided by the city Dog ordinance is $20.

— As some of our citizens complain that they send for lime and acid for sanitary purposes to the City Hall, and are informed they must see a health officer, and none of them is in, would it not be a good idea to inform our citizens to whom to apply and when and where?

— The Lumberton *Robesonian* says: "Six negroes are on the juries this week. No citizen of Lumberton has ever seen this duplicated." But every citizen of Lumberton will see it quadruplicated if the Democrats fail to carry North Carolina next November. You are just getting a faint odor of negro rule now.

### CAPT. DONALD MACRAE.

**Commanding Officer of Company K Arrived in the City Yesterday.**

Capt. Donald MacRae of Company K, Second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday accompanied by Mrs. MacRae, who has been at Raleigh with her husband for some time. This is Capt. MacRae's first visit to his home since the Wilmington Light Infantry left for Raleigh. He will be here until Sunday next and possibly a day or two later. He and Mrs. MacRae are stopping with Mr. George Rountree.

Capt. MacRae is looking well and reports his men to be in good condition, there being little sickness in camp except measles and only a few cases of these. When Capt. MacRae left camp there wasn't any information from which even an opinion could be informed as to where Company K will be ordered to move. The company is entirely in the dark as to this matter. All are anxious to go to the front and will be more than glad when they get orders to move.

### MAY GO TO WHITEVILLE.

**Second Regiment Band Asked to Participate in a Big Democratic Rally.**

President James W. Monroe, of the Second Regiment Band, received a letter yesterday from Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, Democratic chairman for Columbus county, asking to engage the band to take part in a big Democratic mass meeting to be held August 3rd, at Whiteville, the county seat. The matter will be submitted to the members of the band at their next meeting. The Columbus county committee is planning for a stirring day in which telling speeches and inspiring music will be leading factors.

**Letter from Adjutant Wooten.**

Rev. William Wooten received a letter from his son, Adjutant Bradley J. Wooten, yesterday. It was written from St. Francis barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., and dated July 18th. He writes that he arrived at St. Augustine in company with his (the Third) battalion at 8 o'clock on the 17th from Raleigh, and all are delighted with their new post. Adjutant Wooten says the Third battalion takes the place of the Fifth infantry, U. S. A., which will go to Tampa at once to sail for Porto Rico

### GRAPHOPHONE CONCERT.

**Capt. Smith, of the Compton, Abundantly Fulfilled Every Promise Made in The Star.**

The STAR regrets that the report of Capt. J. C. Smith's graphophone concert in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium Tuesday night was crowded out of yesterday's issue. Capt. Smith operated his instrument quite successfully and afforded an evening of much enjoyment to every one who was so fortunate as to be present.

Capt. Smith's amplifying horn worked admirably and the distinctness with which the softest notes penetrated the spacious auditorium was a convincing tribute to his ingenuity and success in the invention and manufacture of the horn. Much had been promised the public through the advance references to the concert published in the STAR. And every promise was fulfilled full measure, shaken down, heaped up and running over.

Possibly the most notable feature of the concert was the rendition of three band selections as rendered by the Second Regiment Band, of this city. Altogether there were 18 selections. The public will be glad to learn that it is more than probable that Capt. Smith will give another concert under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Social Committee before a great while.

### LIST OF LETTERS

**Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice July 20, 1898.**

WOMEN'S LIST.

Joannah Barnhill, Mamie Caswell, Beattus Copeland, Charity Campbell, Mary Fillyaw, Nettie Harris, Mamie Hay, Bettie Hunter, Annie L Irwin, Annie C Johnson, Carolina Lyn, C H Labourse, Mary R Mangum, Alice Morgan, Susan Phales, M L Reaves, Mamie Russ, M A Register, Mattie A Watson, Mary R Watson, Mary P Walter.

MEN'S LIST.

Amos Biggs, Henry Bress, I S D Brooks, Joice Brewrer, H B Butter, Kinnie Fuller, Wm Green, H Goodman, Elgin Graves, J W Holloway, Jesse Hughes, Henry Hicks, H L Hinson, Jesey Jerrigan, Rev E Jarner, Jas E Knot, G S Lames, N A Moore, R G Moore, Nathan Neurt, Frank Asborn (2), A Parker, Sun Robinson, M A Register, J C Richards, J H Rhodes & Co., Cit Rige, W H Swift, Kneid Stone, M A Saurdus, Harkles Sinkler, Beval Stone, R P Satterwhite, Eddie Satterwhite.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

M McFarline, M Garrison, H G Harriss.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

### CAROLINA LEADS THE WAY.

**Mr. Pembroke Jones' Yacht Leaves Others in Her Wake.**

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday in the following dispatch from Newport, R. I., tells how the *Carolina*, owned by Mr. Pembroke Jones, showed the way to three other thirty-footers in a race for sweepstakes:

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday—The thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes today over a new course a part of which was through the mine field, which seemed to have no terrors for the yachtsmen. It was of fifteen miles, from Brenton's Cove to Bishop Rock, thence to Beaver Tail and back. The wind was not strong. It was from the southwest.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea sailed with their respective husbands. The Hera got the best start, but at Bishop Rock the Vaquero III, was in the lead, with the Veda, Hera and Carolina following. It was now a dead beat, in which Mr. Jones slowly and prettily worked the Carolina into the windward position, and when off the Dumplings she was in a safe place at the front. The rest of the race merely served for the Carolina to increase her lead and for the Veda to outpoint and outsail the Hera.

### REMINISCENT.

I always peruse with pleasure and interest the communications of our esteemed and venerable citizen Col. J. G. Burr, and his article in your Tuesday's issue upon "the post office long ago" was not an exception and I hope he will continue to favor your readers with contributions of the times, places, characters and incidents of the good old days that are passed and forever gone. In his last article he forgot to state that just after the surrender, "Uncle Sam" carried on his postal business for awhile in the old building known as the "State Bank" where the stores of Messrs. J. C. Munds and I. Shrier are now located, and if my memory as to names serves me correctly a Northern man with a name somewhat resembling Vassar, was post-master. Mr. W. M. Poisson was then appointed, but as he decided he could not conscientiously take the test oath his father, Mr. Jehu D. Poisson, an old-line Whig, received the appointment and served as such very satisfactorily until he was removed for political reasons and purposes. In those days our people were more united than, we regret to say, they are to-day and would not submit to the galling oppression, misrule, corruption, &c., to which they are submitting at the present time.

S. I. TODD.

**To City Subscribers.**

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

**DIED.**

SKIPPER—Yesterday at 1.30 P. M., Mrs. JULIA W. SKIPPER, at the age of 68 years.

Funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon from residence, corner of Sixth and Swann streets. Interment at Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GRAND EXCURSION.**

Steamer Frank Sessoms, Capt. Ward, on Black river, FRIDAY, 22nd. Grandest Pic-nic Excursion of the season. MUSIC ALL DAY by Italian Band. Boat leaves foot of Chesnut street at 7 o'clock; arrives at Alderman's Bluff at 10 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bluff at 5 P. M., and arrives at Wilmington, 8 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Allison Alderman, Allie Drew, John Zibelin, D. J. Corbett, R. P. Paddison, D. J. Black, Committee. jy 14 6t

**THIS IS HOT WEATHER.**

But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

**Stop at the Kure House.**

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests. For rates, apply to

**Mrs. Hans A. Kure.**

jy 21 1m

**BAGGING AND TIES.**

500 Rolls Bagging.
800 Bundles Ties.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Meal.
50 Boxes Meat.
850 Barrels Flour.
100 Barrels Sugar.
125 Boxes Crackers.
100 Boxes Candy.

**W. B. Cooper,**
Wholesale Grocer.
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 21 tf

**"Experience is a Dear Teacher."**

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

**Medicines & Filling Prescriptions**

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.
TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.
Yours, for some of your business.

**James D. Nutt, The Druggist.**

my 22 tf

**W. S. W.**
**JUL 17 1898**

**CANCELLATION STAMPS**

as above, with box of dates running to 1907, made on short notice.

**Seal Presses,**
Stock Certificates and Seals at Low Prices.

Hand Stamps, Band Daters, Autograph Stamps, Half Tone Engraving.

Rand & McNally's Map of the World, 1898, 4 x 6 1-2 feet, for 99c.

This Map will be valuable in helping you to locate places of interest these war times.

**WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,**
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 17 tf

**ARE YOU WHITE?**

Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.

**We Are Offering**

**"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,**
**"Renown,"**
**"Topical Twist-head,"**

Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

**Vollers & Hashagen,**
General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.
jy 17 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

**SPECIAL SALE**

this week in

**Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.**

**WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF**

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

**Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.**

**Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.**

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

**$1.00 to $3.00.**

**The C. W. Polvogt Co.**
jy 10 tf

**PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.**

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.35 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal, Express or Post Office Money Order, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

# The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1898.


**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

## RUSSIA AS A COMPETITOR.

Napoleon once predicted that the two ruling powers of the earth would be the Cossack and the American. When he said it Russia was an insignificant power compared with what she is to-day and the United States didn't have more than ten or twelve millions of people. With Napoleon's far reaching vision he saw the elements of growth in both, and the mighty resources to sustain that growth. That was one of the reasons why he risked all to cripple the Cossack, to check his growth, and why he sold Louisana to the United States because he looked upon the United States as the most potent rival in the future of his enemy, England. While he was trying to crush Russia, the enemy of France, he was endeavoring to build up America, as a means of crushing France's other enemy, England.

If Napoleon were living to-day he might look upon it as an illustration of the irony of fate when he saw Russia (the power he dreaded,) and France in close alliance and apparently the best of friends, and the United States and Great Britain coming together as two long separated members of the same household. This does look somewhat singular for nations which were once regarded as inveterate enemies. But the world has changed a good deal since Napoleon left it, and as the world changes so do nations change. The nation which does not change goes down, and the others walk over it. Nations are selfish, and when self-interest is at stake, enmities are set aside, al least until the schemes in view are accomplished.

But this does not affect the sagacity of Napoleon's prediction, for both of these nations have become giants, one with a population of 120,000,000, the other with a population of 75,000,000, both in the prime of their vigor and scarcely on the threshold of their greatness. Napoleon had them in his prophetic eye as military powers. They have each made progress enough in this direction to show that there was ground for the prediction, but neither has made war a first thought, both preferring to follow in the paths of peace which makes them strong for war, when necessity for war comes, and in some respects they are becoming competitors in the paths of peace.

The progress that Russia has made has been but little noted because much of it has been in an out of the way and but little known region of her territory, and the Russians are not great talkers. They work much, push on and say little. For some years Japan has been more talked of than Russia, because Japan is more hustling and makes more display. Russia plans and executes in quiet but with a persistent and indomitable resolve and does things that other nations would regard as impracticable if not impossible, and would shrink from on account af their proportions.

There is no other nation in the world that would have undertaken the work of constructing the trans-Siberian railway a distance of five thousand miles through a wilderness much of the way and where in places for large stretches engineering problems were presented that seemed almost impossible of solution; but they were solved, and in two years more that great work will be completed from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, and the continent may be crossed in a few days.

This is part of a plan that Russia has contemplated for half a century to extend and strengthen its power, and while it may be a menace to other European powers in a military and commercial sense, it is something in which this country, too, is very much interested, for while it may give us no concern from a military standpoint, in a commercial way it may give us much concern.

Penetrating and passing through a large area of Northern China it gives the Russian trader a vast advantage over other competitors for the trade of that region and all of China, but that is not what chiefly concerns us as much as the fact that the country through which this road runs, with its millions of acres of virgin lands, is to become one of the great wheat fields of the world and will become a competitor of our grain-growing West in the demand of Europe, where our wheat growers have found the principal markets for their surplus wheat. About three thousand miles of this road is now complete, and the country through which it runs will soon be thrown open to settlers, who are offered special inducements to locate in it, such as land grants, loans of money and cheap transportation for themselves and families and for the produce they raise.

That's the plan the Government takes to people this vast wilderness and make it productive. It will soon begin the transportation of 200,000 peasants, who will engage in the cultivation of wheat, the Government giving them land, helping them buy the necessary implements and stock, if unable to do so themselves, and in return demanding only one-tenth of the crop grown. A beginning with 200,000 people is a beginning on a pretty large scale, but it is only a beginning.

The principal markets for the wheat grown, after supplying home demands, will be in European countries, where American wheat has been finding its markets, so that the American wheat-grower will find himself confronted not only by his competitors from Argentina and India, but also by this new and even more formidable competitor from the new wheat fields of Russia. And then he will have to hustle and tax his resources and his genius to meet it. Whether he can do this is the problem to be solved.

## A MYSTIFIED ORGAN.

Some of the Populist brethren outside of the Sixth district, and doubtless a good many in it, seem to be mystified over the nomination of Col. Dockery for Congress by a so-called Populist convention after he had previously been nominated by a Republican convention which had committed itself and him, by the platform adopted, to the gold standard. The King's Mountain *Reformer*,, a Populist organ, thus expresses its mystification:

"We confess it is a little singular why the Republican convention nominated him (Dockery) after endorsing a single standard platform. To our minds it is clear that one or the other of the conventions have disregarded principles. Which it was we cannot say. Time will show.

"However, the bimetallist's duty is plain to us, as we see it. If we lived in the Sixth we would satisfy ourselves that Dockery was for bimetallism or we wouldn't vote for him. We may be told that this would not be party loyalty, but our answer is that it is the only way to get bimetallism."

Our Populist contemporary seems to have overlooked the fact that Dockery, through his kinsman sponsor and spokesman, recanted his letter of withdrawal from the Republican party and avowed himself a straight and uncompromising Republican as of yore. This, of course, was virtually a repudiation of the platform on which he ran as the Populist candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and as he accepted the nomination on a gold standard platform there is no occasion to ask where he stands now. But if there were that question is answered by the declaration of his home organ the Rockingham *Republican*, which refers to him as the "Republican standard bearer" who "stands for the interests of the Republican party." That ought to settle the question as to where Dockery stands. And it settles the fact, too, that the Populist who can swallow him must have a boa-constrictor swallow and a mighty capacious maw.

## MINOR MENTION.

There is talk in Madrid of court-martialing General Toral for surrendering the whole military district which he commanded, instead of Santiago simply and its garrison. There was talk of court-martialing Admiral Montejo because Admiral Dewey sank his ships, and there was talk of court-martialing Admiral Cervera because Commodore Schley sank his ships, notwithstanding the fact that each of these fought with conspicuous bravery and did all that men could do to avert the fate that befell them. As for Toral he dallied and procrastinated hoping to gain some advantage by delay, and took no step without the sanction of those in higher authority, who were advised of everything done and of the terms offered, and even then he hesitated until peremptorily informed that there could be no further delay and that the alternative was either to accept the terms at once or submit to the immediate bombardment of his lines and the city, which simply meant the slaughter of his troops without the hope of accomplishing anything. He surrendered because he couldn't help it; they knew it and they knew the reason why and now the stay-at-homes, who never get within smelling distance of burning powder, are talking about court-martialing him. They want scapegoats and they would basely make scapegoats of their vanquished military commanders who stood amid storms of shot and shell in the vain hope to uphold the flag of their country. This is beastly and cruel ingratitude. The wonder is that men can be found to accept command in the armies or navy of a country which shows so little appreciation of personal sacrifice or of heroic effort.

* * *

Possibly, and probably, there is some exaggeration in the reports of the strained relations between the U. S, army and the Cuban soldiers at Santiago. But however disposed to co-operate cheerfully, with our forces the commanding officers of the Cubans may have been, the rank and file have not shown any marked alacrity in forging to the front, but on the contrary have shown a disposition to let our soldiers bear the brunt of the fighting and the brunt of the work. They were doubtless disappointed because the city of Santiago was not turned over to them, and because the Cuban flag was not raised instead of the U. S. flag when the Spanish colors were lowered. General Garcia declined, if correctly reported, an invitation to be present on the ground that he hated the Spaniards too much to mingle with them, but the probabilities are that if it was the Cuban flag that was to be raised he would have overcome this reluctance. But generals Garcia, and Gomez and others interested should remember that the eyes of the world are on them now, and that it behooves them to show such self-control as will give the lie to the oft-repeated assertion by Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers that they are not fit for self-government, and they should remember, too, that it is not they but the United States which will be held accountable to the civilized world for the establishment of law-respecting, life-respecting and property-respecting government in the territory over which they may win control. This is the view that sensible, patriotic Cubans who desire the welfare of their island should take of it, and they should be exceedingly cautious to do no act that would place them in a false position or give their enemies an opportunity to misrepresent them. This country is fighting their battles and giving life and treasure for them. If it had done as thousands of people believe it should have done, and believe it the wiser course for it to have pursued, it would simply have recognized their belligerency, and then let them fight the battle out for themselves. This it could have done without sacrificing a life or spending a dollar, but a different course was pursued, and instead of that it concluded to fight their battles and win their independence for them. If their hearts are made of the right kind of stuff the Cubans should appreciate this friendly aid, involving so much sacrifice, and be grateful for it.

They haven't Spanish officials in the State Reformatory in Ohio, but they have savages, if it be true as reported, that there are forty-four prisoners in that institution who are hung up by the thumbs in dungeons and given only one scant meal a day. There are doubtless some pretty bad people in Ohio, but they are hardly be bad enough to deserve such barbarous punishment as that.

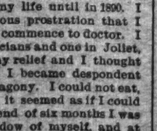

**A Shattered Nervous System.**

**FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.**

**Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine**

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Bracerville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,




DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

*Headache* and *Neuralgia* cured by Dr. MILES' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

je 25 1y sa tu th


## TWINKLINGS.

—"They tell me that Drinkhorn has quit." "I guess he has for a while. the last time he had 'em he saw nothing but Spaniards."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Pat (meditatively)—"Shure, it's wan useful thing in this worruld; but we'll not need it th' nixt." Mike—"Phat's thot, Pat?" Pat—"Fire. Gimme a light, Mike."

—"Named your boy yet?" "Yes. Called him Dewey S." "What is the S for?" "I dunno yet whether it is for Sampson, Schley, or Smith, for his mother's father."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— The Gentleman in the Bald Wig—"Got that thread tied around your finger to help you remember something?" The Gentleman with the Green Whiskers—"That is not a string. It is a horse hair, to help me remember the mane."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Gertie (returned home)—"Mrs. Jones gave me a nice piece of cake." Gertie's Mother—"Did you ask for it?" Gertie—"M'm." Mother—"And I told you not to." Gertie—"No, mamma. You told me not to ask for everything I saw. I didn't see the cake; it was in the pantry."—*Boston Transcript.*

— He—"I tell you what it is: it didn't take Dewey long to settle up the business cut out for him at the Philippines." She—"No, indeed, George; he set an example to the young men of our time that they ought to be alert to heed." He—"What is that?" She—"Why it was such a short engagement, you know."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Facing the Mob—The crowd surged around him. Strong men tried to shove one another back. There were hoarse mutterings of discontent. Fists were shaken and it seemed as if those who were endeavoring to hold the more impetuous ones in check would be crushed. But he never flinched. They had not come to lynch him. He was only hanging up a war bulletin.—*Chicago News.*

—Jackson—"Well, what did your wife say to you when you got home so late last night? You know you were afraid she'd scold?" Fairleigh—"My wife's a jewel. She didn't scold a bit. In fact, she didn't even ask me where I had been or what had delayed me; but, late as it was, she sat down at the piano and began to play and sing. I tell you she's one in ten thousand." Jackson—"What did she sing?" Fairleigh—"'Tell me the old, old story.'"—*Brooklyn Life*

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *News:* Mr. Daniel L. Alexander, a prominent farmer of the Crab Orchard section, died at his home Monday after an illness of several weeks.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. Samuel Claudius Smith, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Smith, occurred at their home in this city Monday evening, the 36th year of his age, of consumption, from which he had beed a great sufferer for several years.

— Winston *Sentinel:* Mr. Solomon Miller, father of Register of Deeds Miller, died at his home near Rural Hall, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. He had been in declining health for some time. Mr. Miller was one of Forsyth's honored citizens. He was about 85 years old.

— Greensboro *Record*: Clark Anthony, a white man of perhaps 70 years of age, living some ten miles south of town, in Sumner township, was knocked from the trestle on the Southern, near the furniture factory, by the Winston-Salem train Monday night and killed. A deep gash was cut in the forehead and three ribs were broken. He lived only an hour.

— Raleigh *Post:* While the Second regiment has been recruited to the maximum strength, 106 men to each company, it is the intention of Col. Burgwyn to replace some of the smaller and weaker men by recruits who are muscularly developed and physically sound. In the hurried enlistment of the companies a large number of defective men were mustered in. They could not now stand the physical examination. This class will be gradually dismissed from service.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Mr. Dingley is telling his constituents in Maine that the financial question is the paramount one. If they need any proof Mr. Dingley can point without pride to that $41,000,000 deficit begotten by his tariff law.—*Chicago News, Ind.*

—— With the occupation of Santiago by American troops, Captain General Blanco will be cut off altogether from communication with Madrid. General Toral's surrender, in fact, will mark for future historians the actual moment when Cuba, the pearl of the Antilles, was plucked forever from the Spanish rown.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— A report from Rome asserts that Italy is thinking of establishing a virtual protectorate over Argentina, guaranteeing the republic against outside aggression, in return for certain tariff advantages. This will put the Monroe doctrine to a severe wrench, and it is a very bad time to do anything of the kind, as Uncle Sam is just getting up his fighting blood, and he may be tempted to do things while excited which both he and the nations to whom they are done will regret afterward. If King Humbert is wise, he will not make any such bargain with Argentina until he hears from Washington.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*


**Beats the Klondike.**

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


## THE SELFISH WOMAN.

### A TRICK THAT ENRAGED HER SLEEPING CAR COMPANIONS.

**She Emerged the Pink of Perfection, While the Other Women Barely Managed to Get Their Hats on Straight Before Leaving.**

A sleeping car which arrived in New York numbered eight women among its passengers, and one of them displayed wisdom which made the other seven her enemies. She was a prim looking, middle aged woman, and she had attracted attention the previous night by the businesslike way in which she ordered her supper. It was evident that she had traveled on a sleeping car before and from their nervousness it was quite clear that the other women were novices in night traveling and that they were anticipating great discomforts. It was not until the morning, however, that the wise woman proved her wisdom as well as her selfishness.

Two hours before the train was due in New York she left her berth and disappeared in the end of the car. This sleeping car, like others of its class, had four wash bowls for men with large mirrors over them and only one wash bowl for women, in a room so small that two women could not stand in it at the same time. Half an hour after the wise woman arose the other women in the car began to stir around and four of them went at the same time to complete their toilets. The wise woman still occupied the room and they sat down to wait. Half an hour passed and still the wise woman didn't appear. The men in the car had become interested in the comedy, which promised to develop into a tragedy. They had already completed their toilets without interfering with one another.

"This is an imposition," said a big woman whose hair was disorderly, "and I am going to investigate."

She disappeared, and the other passengers heard her voice, first mild and then loud and angry, but the responses of the wise woman could not be heard.

"What do you suppose that creature is doing?" said the big woman, when she returned. "Why, I never heard anything like it. Here we are within an hour of New York and not one of us has had an opportunity to wash her face and that woman inside has a little alcohol lamp going and she is deliberately curling her hair. She should have some sense of decency. I'm sure she is old enough."

This information cast the other women into the depths of despair, and as the train sped on one of them, the youngest woman in the car, began to cry. Her woe was greater than that of the others because a certain young man had promised to meet her at the station, and she would not have him see her as she then looked for the whole railroad. The men in the car evidently thought that she was good to look at just as she was, but none of them knew her, and this information could not be conveyed to her. A delegation of two women was sent to compromise with the wise one who was curling her hair, and they returned in disgust.

"She says that she is going to complete her toilet before she comes out," said one of them. "She is curling her hair all over. I asked her if she wouldn't please just curl it in front and then put her hat on. The rest wouldn't show, you know. She said she would attend to the curling without any assistance from me. This is simply dreadful. I'll never ride in a sleeping car again. It is an imposition to have only a little bit of a cubby hole reserved for women, while the men have all the room they need. I'm going to sue the road."

An indignant discussion followed, and just as the train was pulling into New York the wise woman made her appearance. Conscious that not a single flaw could be found in her toilet, she ignored the angry glances of the other women. It was too late for them to make elaborate toilets, and the men withdrew from the smoking room, so that they might at least use the mirrors to set their hats on straight. They trailed after the wise woman as she left the car, and if angry glances could have stabbed her she would have become a coroner's case right on the platform.

"This isn't the first time that I have seen such an exhibition," said a commercial traveler who had been in the car, "and really I don't blame the wise woman at all. She simply showed her experience. The fault is in the construction of the car, and it is a short-sighted policy to make them so inconvenient for women. It takes a woman longer to dress than a man, and I believe that if the car builders would sacrifice the space occupied by a section or two and put in wash bowls for women more women would be willing to ride in sleeping cars. As it is, the average woman would rather stay at home than make a trip that involved a night ride."—New York Sun.

**Made Sure It Was Used.**

An old farmer and his wife, noted for their niggardliness, had a custom of allowing the servant only one match to light the fire with each morning.

One morning the match failed to kindle, so the servant went to their bedroom door and asked for another one.

A whispered consultation was held between the two; then audibly the wife said:

"Will you risk her wi' anither ane, John?"

"I doot we'll hae tae risk her, Janet," replied John, "but be sure an seek a sicht o' the ane she got last nicht."—London Answers.

**Sympathetic.**

"Do you suppose Mrs. Manywed really loves her lawyer admirer?"

"In a way, yes. You see, he secured all her divorces for her, and he's a sort of a connecting link with the past."—Philadelphia North American.


**Free Pills.**

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †


## ORIGIN OF THE BICYCLE.

**It May Be Traced as Far Back as the Seventeenth Century.**

In St. Nicholas Frank H. Vizetelly has told "The Story of the Wheel," tracing the evolution of the bicycle. Mr. Vizetelly says:

It has been often said that "to trace the origin of the bicycle we must go back to the beginning of the century," and as this has not been denied it is probably true. I shall try to show that the bicycle grew from experiments in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that the celerifere, first invented in 1690, was the earliest form of the "safety" of today. The first attempts to ride wheels date back as far as the fifteenth century. True, the machines then made were crude, clumsy and imperfect, yet they deserve mention, for they were a distinct step in the history of the wheel. The first of these was a heavy carriage driven by means of ropes attached to and wound round its axle tree. To the other end of the ropes a pole was tied, and this pole was used as a lever in front of the vehicle, and by this means it was slowly drawn forward.

Little was done in the century following, yet in the "Memoirs of Henry Fetherstone" it is told that a Jesuit missionary named Ricius, who was traveling down the Ganges, having missed a boat that plied at regular intervals between points he was to visit in his journey, made up for lost time by building a small carriage propelled by levers. Because so few details are told, the truth of the author's account has been doubted or discredited by many.

In one of England's older churches—St. Giles' at Stoke Pogis—is a window of stained glass on which may be seen a cherub astride of a hobby horse, or wooden "wheel." At the sides, in separate panels, as if to fix the date of the design, stand two young men attired in Puritan dress, one playing the violin, the other, with hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. Is it from this design that the first thought of the hobby horse of other days was taken?

Before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1698, Ozanam read a paper describing a vehicle driven by the pedaling of a footman, who stood in a box behind and rested his hands on a bar level with his chin attached to the back of an awning above the rider in the conveyance. This may prove that Fetherstone's account was not untrue. Ozanam's vehicle was followed by another, built on a somewhat similar plan, by an Englishman named Ovenden about 1761, for a description of the machine then appeared in The Universal Magazine. The vehicle was said to be "the best that has hitherto been invented." The distance covered "with ease" by this rude vehicle is stated to have been six miles an hour; with a "peculiar exertion," nine or ten miles. The steering was done with a pair of reins.


"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


## Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAGGING— | | | |
| 2 ℔ Jute | 6½ | @ | 6¾ |
| Standard | 7 | @ | 7¼ |
| WESTERN SMOKED— | | | |
| Hams ℔ ℔ | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Sides ℔ ℔ | | @ | 8 |
| Shoulders ℔ ℔ | | @ | 7 |
| DRY SALTED— | | | |
| Sides ℔ ℔ | 6 | @ | 6¼ |
| Shoulders ℔ ℔ | | @ | 6¼ |
| BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— | | | |
| Second-hand, each | | @ | 1 10 |
| New New Mork, each | | @ | 1 20 |
| New City, each | | @ | 1 10 |
| BEESWAX ℔ ℔ | | @ | 24 |
| BRICKS— | | | |
| Wilmington ℔ M | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Northern | 9 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| BUTTER— | | | |
| North Carolina ℔ ℔ | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Northern | 18 | @ | 25 |
| CORN MEAL— | | | |
| Per bushel, in sacks | | @ | 50 |
| Virginia Meal | | @ | 50 |
| COTTON TIES—℔ bundle | 80 | @ | 85 |
| CANDLES—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Sperm | 18 | @ | 35 |
| Adamantine | 8 | @ | 11 |
| CHEESE—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Northern Factory | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Dairy, Cream | | @ | 11 |
| State | 10½ | @ | 12 |
| COFFEE—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Laguyra | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Rio | 8 | @ | 16 |
| DOMESTICS— | | | |
| Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard | | @ | 5¼ |
| Yarns, ℔ bunch | 18 | @ | 20 |
| EGGS—℔ dozen | | @ | 12 |
| FISH— | | | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel | 22 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl | 11 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Mullets, ℔ barrel | | @ | 3 50 |
| Mullets, ℔ half barrel | | @ | 6 50 |
| N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Dry Cod, ℔ ℔ | 5 | @ | 10 |
| Extra | 4 25 | @ | 4 50 |
| FLOUR—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Low grade | | @ | 3 50 |
| Choice | | @ | 3 75 |
| Straight | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| First Patent | | @ | 5 25 |
| GLUE—℔ ℔ | 7½ | @ | 8½ |
| GRAIN—℔ bushel— | | | |
| Corn, from store, bgs—White | 50 | @ | 53½ |
| Car load, in bags—White | 50 | @ | 50½ |
| Oats, from store | | @ | 45 |
| Oats, Rust Proof | | @ | 45 |
| Cow Peas | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| HIDES—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Green | | @ | 5 |
| Dry | | @ | 12 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs— | | | |
| Clover Hay | 80 | @ | 85 |
| Rice Straw | | @ | 50 |
| Eastern | | @ | 90 |
| Western | | @ | 90 |
| North River | | @ | 85 |
| HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔ | 1½ | @ | 2 |
| LARD, ℔ ℔— | | | |
| Northern | 5½ | @ | 7¼ |
| North Carolina | 6 | @ | 10½ |
| LIME, ℔ barrel | 1 15 | @ | 1 25 |
| LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft— | | | |
| Ship Stuff, resawed | 18 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Rough-edge Plank | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| West India cargoes, according to quality | 13 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, seasoned | 18 00 | @ | 22 00 |
| Scantling and Board, com'n | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon— | | | |
| Barbadoes, in hogshead | | @ | 26 |
| Barbadoes in barrels | | @ | 28 |
| Porto Rico, in hogsheads | | @ | 27 |
| Porto Rico, in barrels | | @ | 35 |
| Sugar-House, in hogsheads | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Sugar-House, in barrels | 14 | @ | 15 |
| Syrup, in barrels | 12 | @ | 15 |
| NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis | 1 40 | @ | 1 50 |
| PORK, ℔ barrel— | | | |
| City Mess | 11 50 | @ | 12 00 |
| Rump | | @ | 12 00 |
| Prime | | @ | 11 00 |
| ROPE, ℔ ℔ | 10 | @ | 12 |
| SALT, ℔ sack Alum | | @ | 1 10 |
| Liverpool | | @ | 70 |
| Lisbon | | @ | |
| American | | @ | 70 |
| On 125 ℔ Sacks | | @ | 45 |
| SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M | 5 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Common | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Cypress | 3 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd | 5⅝ | @ | 5¾ |
| Standard A | | @ | 5¼ |
| White Extra C | | @ | 5 |
| Extra C, Golden | | @ | 4¾ |
| C, Yellow | | @ | 4¼ |
| SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern | 3½ | @ | 5 |
| STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel | 6 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| R. O. Hogshead | | @ | 10 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M fest—Shipping | | @ | 9 00 |
| Mill, Prime | | @ | 7 00 |
| Mill, Fair | 5 50 | @ | 6 50 |
| Common Mill | 4 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| Inferior to Ordinary | | @ | 3 00 |
| SHINGLES—N. C. Cypress sawed | | | |
| ℔ M 6x24 heart | 7 50 | @ | 8 50 |
| Sap | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| 5x24 Heart | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Sap | 3 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| 6x24 Heart | 6 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Sap | 5 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| TALLOW, ℔ ℔ | | @ | 4 |
| WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| North Carolina | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed | 8 | @ | 18 |

## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market dull at 95 cents per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 23½c, 23c; rosin, firm, $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine | 214 |
| Rosin | 836 |
| Tar | 178 |
| Crude Turpentine | 15 |

Receipts same day last year.—115 casks spirits turpentine, 310 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar, 70 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¼c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 3 5-16 cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary 4¾ " "
Low Middling 5 5-16 " "
Middling 5¾ " "
Good Middling 6 " "
Same day last year, middling 7¾c. Receipts—1 bale; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $3.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money on call steady at 1½@2 per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼@485¾ for demand; 484¼@484½ for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485¾ and 486@486½. Commercial bills 483@483½. Silver certificates 59¼@59¾. Bar silver 59⅜. Mexican dollars 45¾. Government bonds were quoted strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124@@124½; do. coupon, 125@125½; U. S. 4's 109½@110¼; do. coupon, 110¾@111; U. S. 2's, 96; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼@112¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112¾@113¾. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 782 casks; receipts 1,134 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,259 barrels; receipts 4,224 barrels; A, B, C, D 95c@$1 00, E $1 05, F $1 15, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 60; window glass $1 75, water white $1 85.

## COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The cotton market was dull and heavy to-day and lower on liquidation by the tired holders and disappointed bulls, influenced by the absence of outside speculative demand, apathy of the foreigners and continued bearish sentiment generally prevailing here. Closed easy; net loss 3 to 6 points.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6¼c.

Cotton futures closed easy; sales 83,500 bales at quotations: July 5.90c, August 5.90c, September 5.91c, October 5.92c, November 5.93c, December 5.96c, January 5.99c, February 6.03c; March 6.05c, April 6.09c, May 6.13.

Spot cotton closed steady and 1-16c lower; middling uplands 6¼c; middling gulf 6¾c; sales 1,818 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 939 bales; forwarded 16 bales; sales 1,818 bales; sales to spinners 952 bales; stock (actual) 101,739 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 2,079 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,153 bales; stock 369,400 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts

# AN OPEN LETTER
## To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

*I,* DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* on the *and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

*March 24, 1898.* Samuel Pitcher M.D.

### Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**Effect of Age on the Eyes.**

The following are some of the effects of age upon the eyes: The cornea takes the form of a border ring of whitish tissue, the cause being the fatty degeneration of the surrounding parts of the cornea. The strength of sight decreases with age until it becomes difficult to distinguish small objects placed close to the eyes. This, however, may be in a great measure remedied by the use of suitable spectacles. Cataract, although frequently accompanying old age, is by no means a necessary consequence of it. In youth the lens is perfectly transparent and colorless. After the thirtieth year it begins to acquire a pale yellow tint, and as age advances this becomes more pronounced until it is finally transformed into a deep amber. These changes in the normal transparency coincide with a failing in nutrition, but their progress is not accompanied by loss of sight. When a total loss of nutrition ensues, however, the lens becomes quite opaque, and the operation for removal, which has been brought to such perfection in late years, becomes necessary.—New York Ledger.

**Stuff That Made Him Go.**

While a drove of bullocks were being driven through an Irish village from a fair one of the animals suddenly stopped and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the drover, would not move on its way.

A chemist who happened to see the affair went up to the bullock and injected a drug down its throat, which made the animal career down the street like greased lightning.

About five minutes afterward the drover entered the chemist's shop wiping the perspiration off his head and asked the shopman if he were the party who gave the bullock some medicine.

"I am," said the chemist.

"Well," said the drover, "I'll take a pennyworth of it, as I have to follow the baste."—Pearson's Weekly.

**The Usufruct.**

"I'm willing," said the author, "to admit that I borrowed a few of the ideas that I use in that work. It's legitimate to borrow."

"Yes," replied the cynical acquaintance, "but the difficulty is that in this loan the wrong man gets the benefit of the interest."—Washington Star.

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.
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We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 53½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.
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CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.


**TURNING AND GRINDING.**

We have our little fallings out and arguments and such,
And then we make it up again. They don't amount to much.
But on one subject, anyhow, we're all of the same mind—
We all of us don't want to turn, and all do want to grind.

I've heard about a grindstone of a labor saving kind.
It only takes one person to turn it and to grind.
You work a treadle with your foot, the same as mother sews,
And a fellow don't mind turning when he's grinding, I suppose.

But ours is not that kind of one. It ain't that we're asleep,
But money's scarce and hard to get, and elbow grease is cheap
Where there's half a dozen elbows that are half the time in sight,
Though mother puts on patches, I reckon, every night.

"Boys," father said the other day, "one thing you've got to learn—
We can't all do the grinding, for somebody must turn.
Of course I'd like you all to be as smart as folks are made,
But it isn't very likely that you will be, I'm afraid!

"And there's very few so stupid that they really couldn't earn
Themselves an honest living if they'd just agree to turn.
By all means try for grinding, but own it if you find
That you can do the turning, but ain't smart enough to grind."

When father talks, he says it. He likes to think things out.
I see him smiling sometimes at the things he thinks about.
When he comes in from the plowfield, he don't tell you how he aches.
He tells you something queer he's seen, of birds or beasts or snakes.

It's only in the winters we have time to go to school.
But we dig at it, I tell you, and I hope I'm not a fool.
And the thing we talk the most about, the thing we hope to do,
In a race that's free to every one, is what I'm coming to.

We'll keep our eyes wide open, if we're only fit to turn,
We'll look for the best way there is, and that's the one we'll learn,
But think how mother and father'd feel if they should one day find
That every single son they had was smart enough to grind!
—Margaret Vandergrift in Youth's Companion.

**The Civic Reorganization of Japan.**

The reorganization of the whole fabric of public administration was one of the first cares of the imperial government after the restoration. It may be said in general that the aim was to establish an administrative system based as far as practicable upon western models. As a necessary result, the feudal lords surrendered their fiefdoms to the central government and all their administrative powers and functions, which had thitherto been widely distributed among subordinate dignitaries and officials.

One of the most significant changes was the abolition of hereditary office and the elevation of men of comparatively low rank to offices of the highest dignity and influence. Such other changes as experience showed to be necessary were adopted from time to time, until in 1885 the present executive system was established. It consists of a cabinet, composed of the ministers of the several executive departments, presided over by the prime minister, and of a privy council, which acts in an advisory capacity. The empire is divided into prefectures under governors appointed by the central government.—Toru Hoshi in Harper's Magazine.

**Cooking Apples.**

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing devotes a whole lesson to the cooking of apples in simple ways. She begins with apple sauce, which, she says, is almost never properly made. The delicate flavor of the fruit is injured by coming into contact with tin or iron and consequently it should always be stewed in a porcelain lined kettle or granite ware saucepan. A dusting of salt and very little water should be added before the apples are put upon the stove. Cover the saucepan closely and do not stir. When the apples are taken from the fire, put one-half of the sugar that is required to sweeten them into the bottom of a china or earthen bowl, pour the hot apples over it, add the rest of the sugar and cover until served. Doctoring with spices, diluting with water, dosing with sugar, beating with iron spoons, straining through tin colanders and serving cold, Mrs. Ewing says, is a process that robs the delicious fruit of all flavor and most of its nutritive quality.—New York Post.

**Common Hereditary Trait.**

"Doctor, what do you regard as the surest hereditary trait—that is, what peculiarity is most likely to be inherited?"

"My observations lead me to believe that the desire to escape work is about the most common thing that people inherit."—Chicago Journal.

**WON HIS DISCHARGE.**

**A Soldier Who Very Cleverly Worked the Monomania Dodge.**

A soldier belonging to one of the Idaho infantry companies worked the monomania dodge cleverly enough a few years ago and got his discharge from the service as an incapable unfit for military duty. Before entering the service he had been a telegraph lineman, and when he came to the conclusion that he had had enough of the service he developed an uncontrollable mania for climbing to the top of the flagpole on the post parade ground. He secured a pair of lineman's climbers. One evening at dress parade he had been excused on account of illness. When the soldiers were passing in review before the commanding officer at this evening function the ex-lineman was seen to rush across the parade ground in the direction of the flagpole, and in a jiffy he had scaled it to the very top. He paid no attention to the commands that were bawled at him to "come down out o' that," but pulled a small pair of fieldglasses from his blouse and began to survey the horizon. He gave no ear even to the commanding officer's demand that he descend instantly or get shot, nor did he as much as look below when he heard the command given to three members of the guard, "Aim—ready"—Of course, the command "Fire!" was not given. The bluff did not work. The soldier stuck to his perch at the top of the staff and continued his ranging of the horizon with the fieldglasses. The officers of the post were in a quandary, and they were considering the advisability of sawing the flagpole down when the soldier at the top of it climbed down.

"I didn't see any," he said as he was being seized.

"See any what!"

"Indians."

"Is that what you went up there for!" his captain asked him.

"Yes, sir. The Shoshones are about to attack the post."

He was taken to the guardhouse and the post surgeon sent for. The surgeon found the soldier perfectly quiet and rational. He talked as sanely as any man could on general subjects, but he seemed firmly persuaded that it was his special business in the service to watch out for Indians from the top of the flagpole. When he was released, he went directly to his quarters, fastened on his climbers without being observed and made such good time across the parade ground that he had almost attained the top of the flagpole before the pursuers reached the base. This time he remained at the top of the pole for several hours, paying no heed at all to anything that went on below. He was so busily engaged in examining the distant plains with his fieldglasses that he did not even see the soldiers rigging up a net at the foot of the flagpole. He was considerably surprised and grieved when he was jerked into the net by means of a lasso unerringly thrown by a soldier who had been a cowboy. He was out of the service within just the space of time that it required for a reply from the war department to an official letter concerning his condition sent from the post. The members of the guard who escorted the monomaniac to the gate upon his discharge said afterward that there was a broad grin on the ex-lineman's face as they led him out.

"Well, how about the Indians now?" asked one of the guard just as the man was about to be turned loose at the gate.

"Indians be d——d," said the ex-monomaniac, displaying his wad of back pay and allowance bank notes and his discharge. "Are you all jays?"—New York Sun.

**IN THE FOCUS.**

**Is This the Reason Our Actors Like the Center of the Stage?**

Perhaps the fondness of certain actors today for the center of the stage is a survival from the time when no other position was adequately lighted. In the early days of this century, before the introduction of gas, the footlights consisted of half a dozen or more oil lamps, and the point where their rays converged was very properly known as the "focus." Here all important passages of the piece had to be delivered, since elsewhere the accompanying play of feature was not assuredly visible. It is told that when one of Kean's admirers complimented him at supper after a performance of "Othello," saying that in the great scene with Iago he almost thought the tragedian would strangle the villain, Kean answered: "Confound the fellow. He was trying to get me out of the focus." Under the electric light the face of the actor can now be seen clearly in the most remote corner of the stage.—"The Conventions of the Drama," by Brander Matthews, in Scribner's.

**The Silk Cotton Tree.**

The most remarkable tree on the island of New Providence is without question a specimen of the silk cotton (Bombax ceiba) situated near the postoffice and prison. Growing from its trunk are half a dozen buttresslike extensions, as if to make a firm footing for its great spread of branches of 116 feet. A little boy to whom I showed a photograph of it expressed its appearance very well when he said the spaces between the buttresses would make fine horse stalls. The pods which grow on the tree contain a soft, silky material which the natives sometimes use for stuffing pillows. There are more of these trees, but none so large or old as this one, and we heard no estimate of its age. It is a near relative of the monkey tamarind. Between this bombax and the library is an avenue of Spanish laurel, a member of the fig family—untidy and inelegant trees, with a growth of roots hanging from their branches which never reach the ground. All these trees bear fruit, but the figs are small and unfit for eating.—E. G. Cummings in Popular Science Monthly.

**It Killed Him.**

"I should fancy the laundry business was about as easy as any to start."

"What makes you think so?"

"All you have to do is to lay in a supply of starch."

"Yes."

"Well, that'll starch you all right." Three days after there was a burial.—London Tit-Bits.

**Woman's Woe.**

It was terrible. The tempest beat the sea into a horrid fury, the waves were mountain high and they swept over the frail craft ceaselessly.

"My flesh creeps!" he cried.

"My complexion runs!" shrieked she.

For it is the lot of women to suffer most.—Detroit Journal.

**Preaching and Practicing.**

The Boston Transcript tells a school story which enforces the lesson that preaching is of little use without practicing. In a school in Boston not far above the primary grade the teacher was one day reading a story the subject of which was borrowing. She supplemented the reading with some remarks of her own, which she closed with this parting admonition:

"Above all things, children, when you have occasion to borrow, never forget to return the borrowed article. Do not put the person who was kind enough to accommodate you to the trouble of sending for it."—

While she was still speaking a knock was heard at the door.

"Come in," said the teacher as soon as she had finished her sentence. A pupil from another department entered and stood waiting.

"Well, what is it, please?" said the teacher.

"Miss Blank says," the visitor called out in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the room, "will you be kind enough to send back her blotting pad which you borrowed the other day!"

**The Folly of Writing Letters.**

"I'm more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is foolish to write letters."

"Aha! You've been getting into a scrape, have you? I hope it's nothing that will prove to be serious."

"Serious! I should say it was serious! I wrote to a friend of mine, asking him to lend me $50 and spelled his name wrong!"—Chicago News.

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.
H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:
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Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

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Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:33 p. m., Hamlet 6.50 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:13 p. m., Charlotte 10:35 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and 44 Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 47—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 8:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 a. m.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:26 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:08 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:33 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:45 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherford'n 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 5:50 p. m. Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:35 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:56 p m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p.m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:00 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:30 p. m.

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
Condensed Schedule
In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2 DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 8 30 A. M. |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 11 40 " |
| Leave Fayetteville | 11 50 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction | 11 54 " |
| Leave Sanford | 1 08 P. M. |
| Leave Climax | 3 10 " |
| Arrive Greensboro | 3 40 " |
| Leave Greensboro | 3 50 " |
| Leave Stokesdale | 4 37 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove | 5 07 " |
| Leave Rural Hall | 5 36 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy | 7 00 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1 DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy | 9 45 A. M. |
| Leave Rural Hall | 10 09 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove | 10 36 " |
| Leave Stokesdale | 11 07 " |
| Arrive Greensboro | 11 53 " |
| Leave Greensboro | 12 13 P. M |
| Leave Climax | 12 42 " |
| Leave Sanford | 2 30 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction | 3 49 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 3 52 " |
| Leave Fayetteville | 4 02 " |
| Arrive Wilmington | 7 05 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4. DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville | 8:00 A. M. |
| Arrive Maxton | 9 03 " |
| Leave Maxton | 9 07 " |
| Leave Red Springs | 9 25 " |
| Leave Hope Mills | 10 20 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 10 40 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3. DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville | 4 33 P. M. |
| Leave Hope Mills | 4 52 " |
| Leave Red Springs | 5 35 " |
| Arrive Maxton | 6 09 " |
| Leave Maxton | 6 15 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville | 7 15 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur | 8 40 A. M. |
| Leave Climax | 8 30 " |
| Arrive Greensboro | 9 17 " |
| Leave Greensboro | 9 35 " |
| Leave Stokesdale | 11 07 " |
| Arrive Madison | 11 55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison | 12 30 P. M |
| Leave Stokesdale | 1 15 " |
| Arrive Greensboro | 2 30 " |
| Leave Greensboro | 3 30 " |
| Leave Climax | 3 45 " |
| Arrive Ramseur | 5 30 " |

CONNECTIONS!
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.
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Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:21 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 8:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:45 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4.5 m., Washington 7:41 a. m. Baltimore 9:06 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m. Denmark 5:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:55 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:30 p. m., †New York 3:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:00 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:13 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:29 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville 6.37 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:35 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.34 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.30 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:15 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:50p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.30 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:28 a m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:40 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 3:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.09 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:15 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m., Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

# The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1898.


## GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.

**Reported Death of the Noted Cuban Leader—Believed to Have Been Killed By Spaniards.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Kingston, Jamaica, cable to the *Evening Post* says:

"Cubans arriving from Siboney bring reports of the death of Garcia. They make a mystery of it, saying that it should not be known in Cuba yet or in the United States, for reasons of state, and give no particulars except that he was shot. Spanish refugees here who are officially connected with Gen. Blanco, believe the story."

NEW YORK, July 20.—The latest word directly received by the Cuban Junta in this city from Garcia was dated before Santiago, July 11. It was a cable message and stated briefly that he was well and that the progress of events was satisfactory. At that time Garcia was to the west of Santiago, guarding the approaches from expected reinforcements to the city.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Junta, when given the information contained in the *Evening Post*, said this afternoon that news of Garcia's death had not been received at the Junta, but that at best communication with the Cuban forces in the field was irregular.

"I am greatly surprised," said he, "but I do not find it hard to credit the dispatch. During the assault on Santiago Garcia was in the west with his command, with the special duty of intercepting reinforcements and cutting off the retreat of the Spanish soldiers. When the city fell his duty there was at an end. But it appears the attack on Manzanillo was then planned. Manzanillo lies to the west, and it is, therefore probable that Shafter detailed Garcia's command to cut off the reinforcements there. Holguin lies near this city, and was garrisoned by a considerable force, as the American general must have known. It is not unlikely that Garcia and his men came into conflict with a body of Spanish soldiery bound from Holguin for Manzanillo."

Calixto Garcia was in his sixtieth year and was regarded by the Cuban insurgents as one of their most intrepid soldiers. In the ten years' war his skill, bravery and energy won him continued promotion until he received a general's star. In an actiou in 1874, Garcia was surrounded by Spanish troops; rather than surrender he shot himself through the chin with suicidal intent. He recovered and was sent to Spain. He was released in 1877 when the peace of Zenjon was declared.

Garcia at once set out for New York and organized an expedition to Cuba. He landed in Santiago de Cuba where he was taken prisoner a second time. He eluded the prison guard in Spain one night, after fifteen years imprisonment, and fled to England.

Garcia was the promoter of the Hawkins expedition, which left this city in January, 1896, with 300 men and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. The vessel sunk. He next fitted out the Bermuda, which was seized upon the eve of her departure in February, 1896, by a United States marshal and his deputies. Garcia was arrested and released in $2,500 bail. He at once made another start and landed in Cuba several days before the day set for his trial in this city. For the last two years he has been engaged in conducting the campaign of the Cubans against Spain in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

## SAILED FROM CHARLESTON.

**Expedition to Porto Rico—Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Troops. Gen. J. H. Wilson in Command.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—With bands playing and 30,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow Gen. Miles to Porto Rico got away from here at 7 o'clock. The expedition is under the command of Major General J. H. Wilson and will, when complete, consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchess and "No. 30," respectively, and they are at sea. "No. 21," carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Illinois men are in the stream and will follow them early to-morrow morning. Each of the ships carries a vast quantity of supplies for the troops and on the "No. 21" there are 1,000 head of mules and the wagon train of General Wilson's division. These men, together with those of the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, which sailed from here last week for Santiago, constitute the First brigade of the First division of the First Army Corps. The Second brigade of the First division is at Chickamauga and will follow Gen. Wilson to Porto Rico, either going from this port or Norfolk.

The departure of the expedition this afternoon was a fine spectacle, and the water front was crowded for three miles with citizens anxious to catch a last glimpse of the soldiers and to cheer them on their way. For two days and nights the work of loading baggage and provisions on the transports has been going forward, under rush orders. All the stevedores in the city were employed at it. They were assisted by details of men from the various regiments, and the 500 negro laborers employed here by the government and destined for work on the roads and bridges in Cuba. The weather has been very warm for two days, but just as the troops were embarked a heavy rain storm came up. As in the case of the Rita expedition, ten days ago, the clouds broke away just as the ships pulled out into the harbor and they went down to the sea under the arch of a perfect rainbow. The scene which accompanied the departure of the vessels from their docks was one of indescribable enthusiasm. Practically the entire population of the city was in evidence. As the vessels made the stream the bands on shipboard and ashore played national airs and the thousands of people cheered like mad. The expedition will sail directly for Porto Rico and join Gen. Miles.

Advices at Madrid from the Philippine islands say that the natives are ill-treating four thousand Spanish prisoners, but that it is hoped that the friendly offices of the French government will rescue many of the Spaniards.


**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.


## THE MEN WHO WORE THE GRAY.

**Great Gathering of Confederate Veterans and Their Friends in the City of Atlanta.**

### THEIR ANNUAL REUNION.

**Many Distinguished Men Present—Addresses by Governor Atkinson and General Gordon—Oration by Gen. Charles Hooker.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., July 20.—A host of heroes, treading historic ground, invaded Atlanta to-day. For two days the Confederate veterans and their friends have been coming in, and a conservative estimate of the people now in Atlanta to attend the eighth annual reunion of the vet erans, is 40,000. The railroads are advised that several special trains are on the way, and as the traffic inward bound is still very heavy, these arrivals are expected to swell the total number of visitors to the 50,000 mark.

Receptions to the sponsers have been the order of the day in social circles. The Capital City Club to-night kept open house in honor of the sponsors.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peet, of 469 Peachtree street, received the Daughters of the Confederacy to-night from 8 until 11.

There were many reunions of brigades, bivouacks of comrades on the grounds and receptions by the old commanders in various parts of the city to-night. To-morrow, the anniversary of the battle of Manassas, routine business will be transacted by the convention and various social functions will be given in the evening.

The grand parade of the veterans, which is looked forward to with much interest, is to be held Friday afternoon, the anniversary of the battle of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., July 20.—Ten thousand veterans and their friends filled to overflowing the big auditorium at Piedmont Park this morning and cheered the living heroes of the Confederacy and the names of the dead. Glowing tributes were showered on the records and achievements of the sons of the South in the war with Spain. A booming July sun sent his hottest rays through the windows of the amphitheatre, but the heat did not diminish the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands. When Gen. Jno. B. Gordon entered the hall the applause and cheering were deafening. The General, when he reached the platform, walked from one side to the other, bowing his acknowledgements again and again. There was no doubting his place in the hearts of the veterans.

It was one hour and a half after the time set for the opening of the convention when Gen. Cary Evans, the commander of the Georgia delegation, called the assemblage to order. On the stage, grouped about Gen. Gordon, were Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Cabell of Texas, Gen. "Tige" Anderson, Gen. Chas. E. Hooker, the orator of the day, Gen. J. I. Anderson, Gen. Wilson of Florida and Adjutant General Moorman of New Orleans. In the first row on the stage were Governor Atkinson and ex-Governors Butler and McDaniel, Mayor Collier, Wm. A. Hemphill and Gen. Asbury Coward.

Rev. Dr. J. R. William Jones, the chaplain general of the Confederates, invoked divine blessing upon the assemblage, and welcoming addresses were then delivered by Mayor Collier, Representative Thomas B. Felder, Col. Wm. A. Hemphill and Gov. Atkinson.

The Governor was heartily received. After extending the freedom of the State and the executive mansion, the Governor said: "A great many people have misconceived our relations to the national government. When we surrendered to the opposing forces we granted two things—the negro as a free man and the adjustment of the doctrine of secession. But the States never did surrender the strict construction of the constitution of the United States. Whenever this great question which divides Northern and Southern statesmen is submitted to the Supreme Court, it has always decided in favor of the Southern position."

Gen. Gordon was the next on the list of speakers. As soon as the Governor had concluded, the impatient veterans, unable longer to restrain themselves, began to shout "Gordon, Gordon!" From all parts of the building the name was taken up and the greeting was assuming vociferous proportions when the General rose and raised his hand. The audience was stilled instantly. Gen. Evans then introduced Gen. Gordon. The General, notwithstanding his recent illness, the effects of which are plainly visible, was surprisingly strong in voice, and his remarks were heard in every part of the auditorium.

The oration of the day was delivered by General Charles Hooker, of Mississippi. General Hooker was introduced by General Gordon. He said, when the surrender was made the Confederate soldiers separated with arms in their hands. He said it was a capitulation, the Confederates being allowed to depart in peace, unmolested, so long as they observed their parole.

"There is not one Confederate but has kept the terms of his capitulation," said the speaker.

Referring to the surrender at Appomatox, Gen. Hooker stated that some of the Federal officers desired to fire a salute in honor of the victory. Everything was in readiness for the salute, when Gen. Grant, learning of it, said: "Stop that firing. We have no great victory to be proud of, for we have been four years capturing these 8,000 men who have laid down their arms."

Gen. Hooker was one of the counsel appointed by the State of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis when he was charged with treason. He spoke feelingly of the way in which the President of the Confederacy with supreme abnegation took on himself the sins of his people. Only one reason, said the General, could be assigned for the failure to hang President Davis. His prosecutors knew he was not guilty. They knew his allegiance was first due to his State, and as a loyal citizen of Mississippi when she seceded, it was his duty to espouse her cause.

In commenting on the fact that the South's representatives were taking a prominent part in the war with Spain, he took occasion to attest to the bravery and gallantry of Gen. Wheeler. "They may beat him for Congress in Alabama," said the speaker.

("They'll never do it," shouted a score of voices from the audience.) "They may beat him for Congress in Alabama," continued the speaker, "but we will erect a magnificent monument to him."

Gen. Hooker referred, in the course of his remarks, to the fact that at the graves of the Confederates in the National cemetery at Arlington were headstones bearing the inscription "Rebel." He told of a visit to the cemetery with some ladies, who said it was an outrage that such a thing should be. "It is eminently proper" said the General to them, "that these poor boys who wore the ragged Confederate coat of gray, should be buried here on the round which belonged to the second greatest rebel this country ever produced—Robert E. Lee—George Washington being the first. Yes, they were rebels—rebels against what they believed was wrong and asserted what they thought was right."

The chairman announced that a committee on resolutions would be announced to-morrow and each State was requested to send in a name.

## TO TRANSPORT PRISONERS.

**Contract Awarded the Spanish Trans. Atlantic Company—To be Completed in Twenty-one Days.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government to-night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain.

The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballo & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of $20 for each enlisted man and $55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from to-morrow (the 21st instant), two in seventeen days from to-morrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty-one days from to-morrow.

Two days ago Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster general's department of the army, went to New York to consult with shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids, which he had previously advertised for, were opened at the army building in New York to-day. Col. Hecker returned to Washington this evening. To-night he had a conference at the War Department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Luddington and Adjutant General Corbin. The bids of the several companies were consi dered, that of the Spanish trans-Atlantique company finally being accepted, as, in all respects, it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of twenty-four thousand enlisted men and one thousand officers, it will cost the government $535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned, probably entirely, by Spanish crews. It was remarked to-night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States government should enter into friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliary cruisers to the Spanish navy and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

## THE TALK IN MADRID.

**News from the Philippines of a Favorable Character—The Peace Question—Toral's Surrender.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 20, 5 P. M.—Senor Sagasta and General Correa, minister of war, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. General Correa's advices indicate that the insurgents are now displaying "only a lukewarm hostility towards the Spanish troops."

Captain General Augusti sends an official dispatch asserting, under date of July 14th, that while the blockade is becoming very strict the enemy has lost heavily in several recent engagements, and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged.

Captain General Augusti concludes as follows: "Modestly and without exaggeration, which is contrary to my character, I have described with loyal candor the situation, to which I am consecrating all my efforts for my country and my king."

An official dispatch from General Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankees" is universal. It further asserts that the commanders of the volunteer forces at a conference under the presidency of Gen. Arolas, military governor of Havana, resolve to die rather than to surrender.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Nothing is known regarding the decision of the cabinet on the peace question. Apparently the government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly and the public seems to be indifferent. Some newspapers complain that the upper classes are removing to their usual Summer quarters and that the lower orders are amusing themselves with bull fights and such entertainments as belong to ordinary peaceful times.

"Probably ministers disagree regarding peace, but they are unanimous in disclaiming responsibility for Gen. Toral's surrender at Santiago."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"Unless peace makes speedier progress, the Queen Regent will seriously consider changing the ministry.

Gen. Polavieja is regarded as the coming man."

Midnight—Ministers maintain absolute reserve on the question of peace. It is certain that up to yesterday no negotiations were opened. Nevertheless, public opinion favors peace.

## THE LAW'S DELAY.

**A Jail Stormed and a Prisoner Riddled With Bullets.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—A special to the *Republic* from Natchez, Miss., says:

A telegram received here to-day announced that a mob had stormed the Simpson county jail at Westville, killing W. T. Patterson, who was confined there on the charge of murdering Lawrence Brinson. The building and the body of the prisoner were burned. The body of the unfortunate man was literally riddled with bullets. Patterson killed Brinson in April, 1897, as the result of a quarrel. He had had four trials, but always escaped sentence on a technicality and the mob intervened, wearied by the law's delay.


A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.


## THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

**A General Feeling of Good Fellowship Between Victors and Vanquished.**

### RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

**Stores Open and Merchants Busy Receiving Goods—Ships Crowd the Harbor—Food Being Distributed Among the Suffering.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20, 10 A. M.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over, and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

Quaint stores with gaudy displays of wares are opening rapidly and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money and courteously receive American customers. The narrow, cobble-paved street, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing rollicking men belonging to Gen. Shafter's army. Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas and the United States army supply ships, and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing. Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the police station. In the numerous airy cafes the officers of the opposing armies lounge throughout the day; the Americans buying swords, medals and buttons from their late foes, and all talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be obtained.

**Business Resumed.**

Santiago to-day presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two weeks ago. Over thirty steamers fly the stars and stripes proudly in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters, and in short everything denotes bustle and activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with merchandise, and the large stores along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity.

Miss Clara Barton yesterday began distributing supplies, releiving thousands of cases of distress from hunger and sickness. The ice factory has resumed work and the water supply will be turned on to-day.

The change in the appearance of the city is kaleidoscopic, and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal business to revive. All the stores are open this morning, by Gen. McKibbin's orders, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in case of drunkenness.

The electric light plant is working. The pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and condition, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise shell, gold-headed canes for a mere song, and which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war. There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender.

**Spanish Troops in the City.**

About 4,000 Spanish troops still remain in the city, but the majority will be removed as soon as a camping ground beyond the rifle pits can be arranged. The American troops are being removed from their old encampments behind the trenches to cooler and better spots on the hills north of the town. Officers assert that there is not a case of yellow fever in Santiago and that there are but few cases of smallpox.

The streets look fairly clean and show signs of care being taken by the Spaniards to prevent an epidemic during the siege.

Gen. Shafter has placed a censor in charge of the cable office and only government dispatches are allowed to be sent to-day. It is said, however, that press and commercial dispatches will be received, subject to the censor's blue pencil, soon, probably to morrow.

Spanish merchants who have been interviewed on the subject, say they expect business to revive at once and hope for large i nvestments of American capital within the next year.

**No Race Hatred.**

There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present war.

The hospital headquarters are still located at Juragua. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing, and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Commodore Schley with a party of officers visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on Gen. Mc, Kibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

Lieut. Miley, of Gen. Shafter's staff, left here this morning, with a troop of the Second cavalry, under Capt. Breitt, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba, and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces. He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 1,500 of the enemy's troops, Lieut. Miley will then receive the surrender in order, of 700 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catakina, 2,500 at Guantanamo and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of American cavalry.

To reach Baracoa, Lieutenant Miley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the Northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag for protection, but Gen. Toral has sent members of his staff ahead of them to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

The wound of Gen. Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated and to-night he is in a serious condition.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance and are greeted with laughter. The readiness and avidity with which the storekeepers accept greenbacks is remarkable.

Gen. Shafter's orders to close all the rum shops has had the effect of keeping the city quiet and peaceful. So far there have been no drunken brawls or noises.

**Anxious to Become American Citizens.**

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens and are applying for naturalization.

A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible, under the present crippled condition of Spain, to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The usable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

**The Battle at El Caney.**

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by conditions July 1st. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time. It appears that they had only a few thousand men and they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected. Reinforcements, however, arrived later and brought the number of Spanish troops up to 8,000 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualities exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had one hundred men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Mercedes and other hospitals here.

Gen. Linares cabled to Madrid on July 3, before Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, setting forth the inability to hold out against an enemy superior in numbers with the Spaniards dying of fever and starvation and demoralized by the loss of the fleet. He urged the government, for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but added that, if ordered to remain to die like a rat in a trap, he would do so, as his soldiers were doing their duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made.

Somehow information in regard to the message leaked and the Spanish officers are loud in their condemnation of Gen. Linares, whom they accuse of faintheartedness throughout the war to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound," laying the mantle of shame of surrender upon Gen. Toral's shoulders instead of facing the disgrace himself. This feeling is general among the men who, passing the palace where the stars and stripes are flying, clench their fists and mutter: "Que verguenza para la Patria! Poro lo merece bien." (What shame to our country. But, she deserves it well.)

## CARLIST RISING.

**The Leaders Ready for Active Operations in Spain.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 20.—The English Carlists are most active and are in hourly expectation of momentuous news. The leaders of the organization here say:

"We are quite ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt the authorities at Madrid are aware that a Carlist rising is imminent and that it will be successful. We are immensely strong in many parts of Spain and so soon as the truth of the cowardly surrender of Santiago percolates, our forces will be greatly increased.

"The foreign enlistment act curtails our activity in England, and ever since the Madrid government began to get into difficulties we have been shadowed day and night by spies and detectives. However, we have money, which is sorely needed in Spain."

## THE CUBAN JUNTA.

**Disavowal of the Course Pursued by Gen. Garcia at Santiago.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban Junta were in consultation with officials of the War Department to-day. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there it arose from misunderstanding of the President's proclamation and of the intention of the United States government in the premises.

It also became known that the Junta had sent dispatches to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officials that their course at Santiago was not approved by the Junta and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans.

## TROOPS EMBARKING.

**Heavy Artillery and Infantry Regiments At Tampa.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, Fla., July 20.—The heavy artillery under General Rodgers, and the Fifth, Eleventh and Nineteenth under General Schwan's command are at Port Tampa, embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

## A QUESTION SETTLED.

**Ships Surrendered at Santiago Are Prizes Neither of the Army or Navy.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Alger announced this afternoon that it had been decided that the ships taken in Santiago harbor by the surrender of the city became United States property, not as prizes of either the army or the navy. This is in accordance with a former decision of the Supreme Court.

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.**

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 1; Louisville 4.

Boston—Boston 7; St. Louis 4.

New York—New York 5; Pittsburg 7.

Baltimore—Baltimore 7; Cleveland 3.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5; Chicago 15.

Washington—Washington 3; Cincinnati 2.

## THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

**Several Thousand Soldiers With Supplies Waiting on Board Troop Ships.**

### MILES NOT READY TO START.

**The Naval Convoy Not Yet Secured. Commodore Watson's Squadron. Every Arrangement Making for Its Dispatch Eastward.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War and Navy Departments are now engaged in making all of the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Watson's eastern squadron.

Gen. Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The explanation given is that there was difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known, however, in addition, that the President himself has restrained Gen. Miles to the extent of adjuring him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparation. The government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedition. Aside from the actual loss of life that might be expected to result from a badly calculated start, it is realized that our relations with some of the European powers would be impaired in a small measure at least by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore, it is certain that so far as the department can prevent it, Gen. Miles' soldiers will not run short of food nor tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor the means of transportation that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santiago movement.

Gen. Miles reported this afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which is presumed to have aboard several thousand soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipment. The men aboard the ships are suffering from delay precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa Bay, before the departure of the Shafter expedition. Inquiry made at the Navy Department to ascertain where the delay had arisen in securing convoys, was met with the statement that the orders to Admiral Sampson in this matter were very general. He was simply directed by the department to furnish a convoy and it was assumed that he would confer with Gen. Miles as to the number and character of vessels required for that purpose. As the campaign from a naval point of view is to be principally a land movement, the naval officers do not believe a very extensive convoy is necessary.

**Admiral Dewey's Fleet.**

According to the calculations at the Navy Department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defence vessel Monterey, which with her tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this fine and powerful monitor, Dewey will be amply able to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportions, they now occupy. However, the disclosure by the State Department of the lack of foundation for the sensational stories of strained relations with Germany, has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the Navy Department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

**The Spanish Prisoners.**

The War Department was agreeably surprised at the number of bids received to-day in answer to its proposals for transporting the Spaniards now at Santiago to Cadiz. The terms offered by some of the companies were also regarded as very reasonable, and as it is desirable to terminate the present condition of affairs at Santiago at the earliest possible moment, it is expected the award will be made immediately. The bid from a Spanish steamship company was a surprise to the department officials, and at least one of them thought that it might be good policy for the government to avail of this offer.

Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger, from the American camp from Santiago came this afternoon and was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops it was very mild in type. General Duffield, who hasbeen suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving yesterday.

The open statement from the Cuban legation here to-day was made to the War Department officials that they were prepared to accept the programme laid down by Gen. Shafter as to affairs in Santiago.

**Relations With Germany.**

Further inquiries by the Associated Press to-day in official quarters as to the alleged complications between the United States and Germany in the Philippines failed to elicit anything which might serve as a foundation for the reports of such complications. On the contrary, it is learned that there have been communications between the two governments of a decidedly friendly nature, and that at no time since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be too readily assumed as the basis of inferences of national unfriendliness.

The contract for transporting home the Spanish prisoners of Santiago has been awarded to J. M. Ceballos, New York agent for the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company.

## SENATOR PRITCHARD.

**Had a Narrow Escape From Drowning in Western North Carolina.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20.—United States Senator J. C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, left his home Sunday, to attend court at Burnsville. It has just been learned that when crossing a swollen mountain stream his buggy was overturned and the Senator had a narrow escape for his life. He had an exhausting struggle with the flood. His horse and buggy were swept away and the Senator came to Burnsville bruised and moist, and with several ugly cuts, none of which is serious.


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The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.


## MANILA READY TO SURRENDER.

**Backbone of Resistance Broken and Spaniards Ready to Haul Down Their Flag.**

### MANY GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR.

**A Remarkable Demonstration—Construed by Spaniards as a Direct Act of Friendly Interest and Warning to Americans.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hong Kong the chief news of the moment is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the Archbishop and Captain General are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken, and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. Intimations to this effect are received from many sources.

The correspondent of the Hong Kong *Press*, writing under date of June 23rd, says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, in Cavite and the American fleet is the presence there of so many German men-of-war and no transport or supply vessels in port. I have just interviewed a leading Englishman here on the subject. He unhesitatingly informed me that all of the Germans in Manila as well as Spaniards regard it as a remarkable demonstration.

"I am sure," he continued, "that the Spaniards have received encouragement from such a naval display. A Spaniard to-day told me that the coming of a large German squadron was construed by him and leading Spanish officials as a direct act of friendly interest and warning towards the Yankees that they could not go too far. Now, when a Spaniard of influence, as this man is, will talk like that I think it is high time to ascertain what the Germans mean by appearing here in such force.

"I am familiar" my informant continued, "with all the German interests in Manila and my relations with the Germans are very agreeable, and I am positive that one German cruiser would be fully able to protect them to every extent they required."

Further details of the great fight of May 1st filter through some high officials of Manila as the time passes. It now appears according to authentic information in the hands of Consul Williams that out of 491 men on the Reina Christina 364 were killed; only 127 left the ship.

## SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

**The Commander at Guantanamo Refuses to be Included in the Capitulation. Toral to be Court Martialed.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 19—(Delayed in transmission).—Gen. Parreja, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law, a commander can surrender the troops which he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held here that the capitulation embraced only about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

MADRID, July 20, 3 P. M.—The government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco, in which he announced that he had not authorized the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and asserting that the place was surrendered without his knowledge. As a result, General Toral will be rigorously tried by court martial.

The London *Daily Chronicle* suggests a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe, as it could not materially harm Spain and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

**Music School Wanted**—A young lady desires the music department in a High School or private family. No objection to going South. Three years successful teaching. Testimonials if required. Address, Miss W. T. N., care of Wilmington STAR. jy 21 tf

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**C. S. Garrell** has opened a produce commission business at 7 North and street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices.

je 16 Dd W 1m

**Cow Peas** for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of Feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

**Hayden, P. H.,** has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

**Always Reliable.**—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf


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cooked to the point where the juice follows the touch of the knife, is a tempting, nourishing and substantial dish for dinner, when your appetite is coquetting with you on a sultry day. IT SUSTAINS STRENGTH, and appeases hunger with a gusto that is satisfying. Try a Sirloin, Rib, Cross Rib, Porterhouse or Lamb cut by us, when your appetite flags.

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SCHEDULE I